

With respect to the comments of the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE], and I think it is an important issue that we need to address, the fact that some percentage of our \$5 trillion deficit actually consists of funds loaned by workers who were paying into the Social Security trust fund, again we have some serious issues. We need to address it. But first of all, we need to work together to finally get Government spending under control.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GANSKE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LEWIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LEWIS of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, our budget should reflect our values.

We now have a chance to achieve that important goal. Before Thanksgiving, we voted to return all government employees to work—ending the false distinction between those referred to as essential and those as non-essential.

In addition, the President and leadership from the majority in Congress reached an agreement, in principal, to balance the budget, to use reliable revenue projections, and to protect vital social programs.

As part of that agreement and our action, in the House and in the Senate, we are aiming at December 15th to deliver on those commitments. The American people expect us to reach that target. Another Government shutdown will not be tolerated.

How can we reach that target, what are the obstacles to reaching that target, and what are the values of America? We can reach that target by putting principal and people above politics and party. We can reach that target by discovering our similarities and overlooking our differences.

Now the obstacles, admittedly, are many.

But this Nation and this Congress have faced obstacles before. And we have overcome those obstacles by holding to our values.

We believe in equality. We believe in fairness. We believe in justice. And, we believe in family. Those are values held by every Member of this Chamber.

And, since those are our similarities, there is really no reason for our differences to prevent us from enacting a long-term, balanced budget bill by December 15.

If all of us believe in equality, fairness, justice, and family—and we do—why should achieving a balanced budget in 7, 8, 9 or 10 years be an obstacle?

It should not.

If all of us believe in equality—and we do—why should there be any distinction in tax relief between those making \$100,000 dollars a year or more and those making \$28,000 dollars a year or less?

Doesn't fairness require that we treat our seniors, our children, and the poor with the same concern and respect as we treat the able-bodied and the well-to-do?

And, what does justice require?

Is it just to insist upon a rigid set of numbers and a rigid time frame that have been subjectively selected?

Is it justice to increase spending by \$245 billion on a tax cut, while reducing spending on medicare by \$270 billion or on Medicaid by \$175 billion or while reducing spending on education and the environment?

Can we not agree that justice requires that if we must spend a dollar to help some, we should not take a dollar and hurt others?

And, family—one of our most important values.

Family is more than a strong father and a sturdy mother.

Family is a healthy grandfather and grandmother.

Family is fit children who can count on and look forward to educational and economic opportunities.

Family, in the larger sense, is a community of friends and neighbors who have jobs at liveable wages, who have safe and sanitary housing, and who can breathe free and drink safe water.

Not one Member in this Chamber will deny those values.

And, the budget we enact, before December 15, should reflect each of those values.

If it does, we would have reached our goal.

If it does not, we have surrendered our values.

And, so, I challenge the Speaker, the majority leader, others with authority in the majority, the leaders on this side of the aisle and all Members of this and the other body—hold fast to your values—put people first—advance a budget bill, but do not retreat from equality, do not shrink from fairness, do not withdraw from justice, and do not wince from family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker,

HAITIAN POLICY SUCCESSFUL, BUT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, there have been several explosive developments in Haiti in the last few weeks. The wisdom of President Aristide, no matter what course these developments take,

is still the greatest asset of Haiti. The wisdom of Jean-Bertrand Aristide is still necessary for this country to have a new birth. Recent statements by President Aristide and recent behavior by President Aristide are clearly understandable in the light of certain recent developments.

It is important for us to remember that the liberation of Haiti still represents one of the moral and humanitarian mountain tops of United States foreign policy. This Nation took a giant step forward and we did the right thing. Americans set new standards for the hemisphere, and we set new standards for international law and order. Criminals will not be allowed to seize control of a nation, take over its legitimate government, oppress its people, and terrorize its people. Criminals aided by the United States and an army set up by the United States will not be allowed to do this in one of the countries in this hemisphere. We clearly established that policy.

The policy has already succeeded. I congratulate the Clinton administration. But, still, so much more can be done to facilitate democracy, peace, and progress in Haiti. So much more can be done without any great costs, additional costs.

The most basic needs of Haiti right now are judges, jails, and electricity. We have the capacity, the United States and the United Nations forces which are still in Haiti have the capacity, to deliver those three items, those three basics: judges, jails, and electricity.

Haiti needs jails because there are many wrongdoers from the previous regime who are moving about with impunity. They have no fear of the government whatsoever. There are many that have been seized and many that have been judged and put in prison who just walked away because they do not have decent jails or stockades. One thing the U.S. Army or military force can do is build some jails and stockades, but we have refused to do that. If would not cost very much.

Haiti needs an improved criminal justice system. The judges were run out of Haiti. They are spread out among the world; 1 million Haitians are in France, the United States and Canada. They will come home if a clear system is set up with the backing of the United Nations and United States. We can give them judges and jails.

And Haiti needs electricity. That is the basic necessity for industry in Haiti. We promised to do that when we went in there. We have not delivered on that capacity.

Understand if we have these basics in place, you would have an atmosphere and environment established which would create trust between the Haitian people and the United Nations that are trying to help the people. Instead of those few basics being met, what we have is the kind of situation where the United States is withholding documents that it seized from the Haitian